



The North



By a Group of People



Farmers and Artisans

- Entirely independent, traded between neighbours
 - Practiced mixed agriculture
 - Goal was to give opportunities to their children
 - Most labour came from family members
 - Price determined on how much work it takes to produce items.
- Most artisans were located at seaports
 - Master artisans (owned own business) employed artisans, yeoman, and apprentices
 - Apprentice lives with master and taken care of by masters family
 - Apprentice become journeymen after finish apprenticeship, goal is to get their own shop.

Steamboats

- In 1807, the *Clermont* traveled on the Hudson, from New York to Albany in 32 hours.
- Flourished mostly in eastern rivers
- In the southwest, they carried timber and grains from main ports in New Orleans to ocean-bound ships.
- There were several accidents and explosions on privately owned ships, which then resulted in new federal regulations.

Canals

- Built to transport goods along poorly made roads and rivers that weren't easily accessible.
- As of 1815, only three canals were longer than two miles, the longest being 27 miles.
- The Erie Canal ran between Buffalo and Albany, and was 363 miles long.
- Tended to be built in swamps, as well as places that were never accessible for trade.
- Made trade a lot faster and easier, putting "shortcuts" on already existing trade routes.

Railroads

Could Operate Year-Round

By 1860 there was 60,000 miles of railroad track

There was only one place where Southern and Northern Railroads connected

Only continued to increase feelings of Sectionalism



Telegraph

Samuel FB Morse invented the telegraph in 1844.

News traveled almost instantaneously along telegraph wires. This brought the country together.

By 1852, 23,000 miles of lines had been strung. This also enabled the birth of modern business practice involving the coordination of market conditions, production and supply across great distances.

Textiles Mills

After 1815, New England Cotton Mills developed into modern factories. They produced 4 million yards in 1817 and 323 million by 1840.

Mill owners recruited New England farmer daughters.

By mid 1840's cotton mills employed 80,000 people (half were female)

Working Conditions

- Mechanization required more workers to monitor the machines.
- Workers were accusing their bosses of treating them like wage slaves.
- Factory workers worked long hours and often, their wages were low.
- Mill workers often worked six 12-hour days per week
- Many of the workers were children.
- Lack of effective government regulation led to unsafe and unhealthy work sites.
- These sites were extremely unsanitary. This spread sickness quickly.
- Industrial accidents were very common.

Protest

People who protested were accused working conditions were accused of criminal conspiracy until Courts provided protection.

In the Case of ***Commonwealth v. Hunt(1842)*** it was ruled that bootmakers could strike.

Unionization helped establish minimum wages, and worker's rights.

Hard Times however would take a negative impact on workers rights.

Cities

- More rapid urbanization than 1820-1860. Most of the growth took place in the northeast and the midwest.
- The existing cities grew tremendously.
- New York was already the nation's largest city in 1820 had its population grow from about 120,000 to about 800,000 in 1860.
- Railroads appeared in 1832 ran the length of manhattan.
- Cities grew because of transportation, gathering centers, and manufacturing sites.

Immigration

- Immigrants were considered the urban poor and were mainly from Germany and Ireland.
- 1830-1860: 5 million came, would have outnumbered U.S. pop. in 1790.
- 1847-1857: 3.3 million came
- Immigrants came to the U.S. due to “push” and “pull” factors.

Migration

- Migration could happen within the U.S. because of some of the new transportation technology available for citizens.
- Everyone migrated to the cities because of job opportunities and new living styles available.
- There were less farmers because you could not have farms in the city so people abandoned that.
- But more people had to get food, so there was more money available.
- The people with the most money were the people that owned the manufacturing sites like the one in Lowell, Massachusetts.

Living Conditions

Between 1820 and 1860 America had the largest rapid urbanization in our history. Most of the growth took place in the Northeast and Midwest. Most northerners lived on farms or in small villages. The population of cities skyrocketed and most of those residents were temporary. Because there were so many people in the small cities the conditions that people were living in started to decrease. Places got dirty and people started to get sick.

Opportunities for Women

- Half of the women which was about 80,000 monitored the cotton mill machines as managers.
- Managers could not find and laborers so they recruited New England farm daughters that were paid and housed.
- Most young girls were sent to textile mills. At the mills girls and curfews and socialized with other girls and attended educational lectures.
- During the depression women had longer hours and had to work more machines at once and cut their wages.

Family Structure

The man would go out in public and do all the things outside of the house while the women would do anything in the home that was private. The home was an emotional retreat from the selfish world of business. In the center of every home was a married couple that married for love not economic convenience. Men would provide and protect while women would nurture and guard the family's morality. The children focused more on education than work. Unmarried women were supposed to be teachers and then once married they were to work in the house.

Entertainment

- In the 1840's a working-class youth culture developed on one of New York's entertainment strips. The lamp-lit streets were lined with theaters, dance halls, and cafés.
- Some women organized literary clubs and benevolent societies.
- People also went to the racetrack and to the circus or ballpark.
- Baseball had attracted large crowds and became very popular amongst the people.